IN THE CLAIMS

Please amend the claims as follows:

Claims 1-24 (Canceled).

Claim 25 (Previously Presented): A method for producing bent glass sheets comprising:

making glass sheets run over at least one shaping bed, for bending them, along a path with a curved profile in a run direction of the glass sheets, the glass sheets having been brought beforehand to their softening temperature, progressively giving them a desired bent shape;

wherein, between an initial bending phase in which the glass sheets begin to adopt their shape and a final phase of bending, continuous blowing of air is performed, at a point on the path along which the glass sheets run, onto at least one face of the running glass sheets, under conditions capable of asymmetrically influencing a final concavity of the bent glass sheets by comparison with a concavity that the final bending would have given without the blowing.

Claim 26 (Previously Presented): The method as claimed in claim 25, wherein the blowing of air onto one face of the glass sheets is performed in at least one transverse region of the glass sheets with respect to an axis along which they run.

Claim 27 (Previously Presented): The method as claimed in claim 26, wherein the blowing of air is performed on just one side with respect to the axis along which the glass sheets run.

Claim 28 (Previously Presented): The method as claimed in claim 26, wherein the blowing of air is performed across an entire transverse region of the glass sheets with respect to the axis along which the glass sheets run.

Claim 29 (Previously Presented): The method as claimed in claim 25, wherein the blowing of air is performed onto both faces of the glass sheets, the blowing not being performed across an entire transverse region of the glass sheets on at least one of the faces.

Claim 30 (Previously Presented): The method as claimed in claim 29, wherein the blowing of air is performed on each side of the glass sheets as the glass sheets run along and in at least one transverse region of the glass sheets with respect to an axis along which the glass sheets run.

Claim 31 (Previously Presented): The method as claimed in claim 25, wherein the air blown is cold enough with respect to a bending temperature for the blowing to have an influence on the final bending.

Claim 32 (Previously Presented): The method as claimed in claim 25, wherein the air blown is hot enough with respect to a bending temperature for the blowing to have an influence on the final bending.

Claim 33 (Previously Presented): The method as claimed in claim 25, wherein air is blown at a temperature other than a temperature at which bending is carried out, the blowing producing an increase in concavity on the same side as the face receiving the blowing if the

blowing causes heating, the blowing producing a reduction in concavity on the same side of the face receiving the blowing if the blowing produces cooling.

Claim 34 (Previously Presented): The method as claimed in claim 25, wherein air is blown at a temperature other than a temperature at which bending is carried out so as to give further concavity in a plane perpendicular to the run direction.

Claim 35 (Previously Presented): The method as claimed in claim 25, wherein the blowing is performed by directing air onto the glass sheets at a pressure ranging from 4.90 x 10^3 to 9.81 x 10^3 Pa (500 to 1000 mm water column).

Claim 36 (Currently Amended): The method as claimed in claim 25, leading to bent glass sheets exhibiting a variation ~~variations~~ in a dimension ranging from 2/10 mm to 2 mm with respect to bending the glass sheets without blowing.

Claim 37 (Previously Presented): The method as claimed in claim 25, wherein the bending is performed with a radius of curvature of a line parallel to the run direction ranging from 1 meter to infinity and a radius of curvature of a line perpendicular to the run direction ranging from 5 meters to infinity.

Claim 38 (Previously Presented): The method as claimed in claim 25, wherein glass sheets that have taken a shape at a temperature of 600 to 700°C are moved along.

Claim 39 (Previously Presented): The method as claimed in claim 25, wherein the glass sheets are made to run in a planar trajectory through a reheat furnace to bring them to

the softening point, then in a trajectory with a curved profile tangential to the planar trajectory over a shaping bed of shaping rods, and the blowing is performed at a point situated along the curved-profile trajectory after the glass sheets have begun to take shape.

Claim 40 (Previously Presented): The method as claimed in claim 25, wherein the shape is given to the glass sheets by performing sag bending, then bending is continued in a trajectory with a curved profile over a shaping bed of shaping rods, blowing being performed along the curved-profile trajectory.

Claim 41 (Previously Presented): The method as claimed in claim 25, wherein the glass sheets are subjected to toughening downstream of the blowing and before an end of the bending.

Claim 42 (Previously Presented): The method as claimed in claim 41, wherein the toughening is performed by directing air at a pressure ranging from 2.94×10^4 Pa to 3.43×10^4 Pa (3000 to 3500 mm water column).

Claim 43 (Withdrawn): Bent glass sheets obtained by the method as defined in claim 25.

Claim 44 (Withdrawn): Bent glass sheets obtained by the method as defined in claim 43 exhibiting asymmetry likely to be detected by polariscopy or by measuring stress by using techniques employing an epibiascope.

Claim 45 (Withdrawn): The glass sheets as claimed in claim 44 exhibiting at least one straight line that can be detected by polariscopy or using a biasgraph, more or less parallel to a first of edges of the glass sheets and closer to the first edge than to a second other edge more or less parallel to it.

Claim 46 (Withdrawn): A machine for bending glass sheets comprising:

means for moving along glass sheets that have been raised beforehand to their softening point, giving them a desired bent shape;

at least one nozzle for blowing air continuously, the at least one nozzle arranged at a point on a line along which the glass sheets run after the glass sheets have began to take shape and before a final phase of the bending, the at least one nozzle being arranged in such a way as to blow air asymmetrically onto the glass sheets, and set up so that the air blowing influences a final concavity of the bent glass sheets by comparison with a concavity that the final bending would have given without the blowing.

Claim 47 (Withdrawn): The bending machine as claimed in the claim 46, further comprising a shaping bed including shaping rods in a path with a curved profile, the asymmetric blowing of the at least one nozzle being aimed between two adjacent shaping rods of the shaping bed.

Claim 48 (Withdrawn): The bending machine as claimed in claim 47, further comprising blowing plenums for toughening, downstream of the asymmetric blowing of the at least one nozzle, the blowing plenums for toughening and each comprising nozzles arranged in arrays and aimed between two adjacent shaping rods of the shaping bed.

Claim 49 (New): A method for producing bent glass sheets, comprising:

making glass sheets run over at least one shaping bed, for bending them, along a path with a curved profile in a run direction of the glass sheets, the glass sheets having been brought beforehand to their softening temperature, progressively giving them a desired bent shape,

wherein between an initial bending phase in which the glass sheets begin to adopt their shape and a final phase of bending, continuous blowing of air is performed at a point on the path along which the glass sheets run and the air is cold enough with respect to a bending temperature for the blowing to have an influence on the final bending, the blowing of air is performed on just one side with respect to the axis along which the glass sheets run, under conditions capable of asymmetrically influencing a final concavity of the bent glass sheets by comparison with a concavity that the final bending would have given without the blowing.